

TELEPHONES DEFY FIERCE BLIZZARD

Railroads Use Them Where
Telegraph Fails.

EXPERIENCE DURING STORMS

New York Central Would Have Been
Helpless in Recent Tie-up but for
Limping Phones—Pennsylvania
Kept Trains Going by Reliable
Work of Lines in Delaware.

During the recent blizzards it is reported that if it had not been for the telephone system, by which many of the roads are now dispatching their trains, the tie-up would have been much worse.

Between Rochester and Syracuse the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad did not have a telegraph wire working. To add to the troubles, the telephone line between these two points was crossed at several places with Morse wires, and was further interfered with by a break down in the Niagara Power Company's high tension transmission line. This transmission line operates at a voltage of 60,000, and is a fertile source of inductive trouble for all telephone lines in the neighborhood.

In spite of this, the telephone dispatching wire was operated for four days, and the rush of business on the circuit was so heavy that it was impossible to turn the line over to the test man to have the trouble cleared. The telephone was limping, but it was still capable of dispatching the trains.

Worked Under Difficulties.
On the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad not a single through telegraph wire was in service. There were also breaks in the telephone dispatching circuit and grounds on the line, due to the heavy storm. The dispatchers were still able to talk the entire length of the division. The flexible arrangement of the system installed permitted the break to be patched around, and the telephone was still operated, in spite of grounds which put telegraph lines out of business.

Of course, with such cases of trouble the quality of speech was not so good as on a perfectly clear line, but it was sufficiently serviceable to enable all the way stations to hear the dispatcher on this division, so that he could direct the trains by this means. The railroad officials state that no traffic on the road would have been able to move until the wires could have been repaired if it had not been for the telephone.

Making Great Gains.
The telephone recently has been making great gains in popularity throughout the railroad world. Forty-seven of the principal roads of the country are now using the telephone on nearly 15,000 miles of track. Many of these roads are rapidly increasing their telephone facilities.

The Great Northern is preparing to complete the installation of telephone train dispatching equipment the entire distance from Minneapolis to Seattle, 2,300 miles.

Equipment Is Strong.
It is interesting to note that the adoption of the telephone by the railroads has been made with their usual thoroughness, and in almost every case the best construction methods used, such as will withstand severe weather conditions. The lines used to dispatch trains are, in many cases, as heavy as the long distance lines in use in commercial service throughout the country.

This is done in order to have the line stand up under the severe conditions it is subjected to along a railroad right of way, and also in order that the very best grade of telephone transmission may be obtained as a matter of protection to passengers.

LINE HAS GOOD PROSPECTS.

Clinchfield System Develops Considerable Earning Power.
Earnings of the Carolina, Clinchfield, and Ohio Railway for October, according to reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed a total net income of \$46,741, of which \$37,753 was revenue from freight traffic and \$8,988 from passenger traffic.

During October the road was in operation only to Boston, N. C., and therefore its business was turned over in part to the Seaboard at that point and to the Southern Railway at Marion. The railway is now in operation to Spartanburg, S. C., giving a total mileage of 234.

At Spartanburg the Clinchfield Railway connects again with the Southern Railway; also with the Charleston and Western Carolina of the Atlantic Coast Line system. Aside from this, the earnings of the road on all classes of business are steadily increasing. The coal operators served are rapidly developing their mines and increasing their coal output.

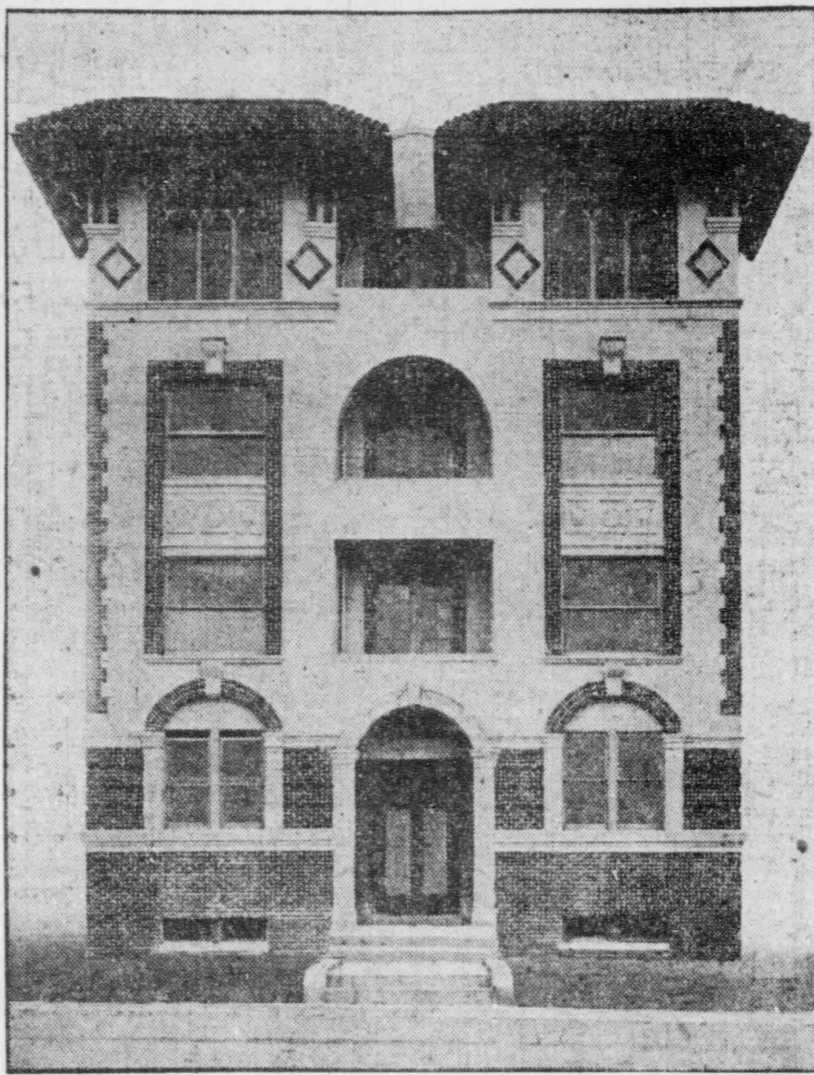
Arrangements have been made with the Norfolk and Western and the Louisville and Nashville for the establishment of a through western route to Cincinnati and Middle West territory. Similar plans have been made over the Norfolk and Western via Graham and Kenova for the East and the Ohio River Valley and the Middle West, thus enabling the Clinchfield Railway to participate in through business from the Ohio river territory and points beyond, on the rate basis now prevailing over other routes.

There are now being delivered 1,000 fifty-ton coal cars, manufactured by the Pressed Steel Car Company, making a total coal equipment of 2,000 50-ton steel cars. There have also been ordered four Mallet freight locomotives and 12 passenger coaches. An additional 250 box cars and 1,000 coal cars have been ordered for August delivery.

Officials report the satisfactory development of the local industries along the line. A Portland cement plant at Kingsport, Tenn., has started with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day and a large cotton mill at Chesnee, S. C., sixteen miles north of Spartanburg, is now in course of construction. Important industries are to be located at Erwin, Tenn., where the railway company is now erecting its shops, and at Johnson City, Tenn., and other points.

The present annual consumption of raw cotton in Germany is more than 490,000 long tons.

NEW TYPE OF APARTMENT.



Structure recently completed in Mount Pleasant, which figured in a deal by Moore & Hill.

HAVE A GOOD MONTH

Moore & Hill Are Successful
During January.

MR. BEALL DESCRIBES SALES

Graham Residence Conveyed to
William F. Dennis for \$45,000.
Wallcraft Apartment Figures in a
Deal at \$55,000—Ninth Street Property
Brings \$75,000.

Moore & Hill report one of the most successful Januaries in the history of the firm. A glance at their books shows that the volume of business done will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the recorded sales include different classes of property.

Buyers Sixteenth Street House.
The four-story brick and stone residence has been sold for Mrs. Jennie Grace Graham, at 1407 Sixteenth street northwest, to William F. Dennis, a member of the firm of Rinehart, Dennis & Co., Southern contractors. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis will make the premises their home for the future. This house was built by Mrs. Graham, and it has been the scene of some of the most important social functions in the city. It adjoins the Gurley home, the residence of Vice President Sherman. The house contains fourteen rooms, and is heated by hot water. The lot is 37.5 by 99 feet to an alley. The price paid for the property is \$45,000.

Mr. Beall has also sold for J. Hollis Rinehart the Wallcraft apartment at 3015 Fifteenth street northwest. This is a three-story, fifteen-apartment brick building, and is rented for about \$3,700. The price paid for the property is \$55,000, the purchaser being Mrs. Jennie Grace Graham. The Wallcraft was built about a year ago by Franklin T. Sanner, and is similar in construction to the Wilton and Duddington apartments, also built by Mr. Sanner.

Apartment Brings \$50,000.
The sale of the Hoffman apartment house, at 1322 Belmont street, is also announced by Mr. Beall, for \$50,000. Mr. Beall recently sold the Hoyt apartment house for \$50,000, for Col. A. B. Grunwell, residing near Franklin Park, Va. The Hoffman is a three-story apartment house, containing twelve flats, and is rented for about \$5,000 per annum. The purchase is for investment purposes.

The warehouse property at 623 and 625 H street northwest, in the new business section of H street, now so much in demand on account of the new Union Station, was also sold. The building is three stories high, and is 50 feet wide by 150 deep. The purchase is for the A. B. Graham Lithograph Company, which will remodel the building, and occupy it for business purposes.

Mr. Beall also announces the sale of the premises at 424-426 Ninth street northwest; two three-story brick business buildings. The lots are 51 by 146 feet. The sale was made for the Ganton estate, and the purchaser is a local business man, the consideration being about \$55,000.

Assisted by Mr. Beall.
In the sale of 1407 Sixteenth street, the Wallcraft apartment house, the Hoffman apartment house, and the Fort Richardson estate, in Virginia, together with the warehouse property at 623 and 625 H street, representing a total valuation of about \$300,000, Mr. Beall was assisted by Harry V. Bouie, of the sales department. The total amount of the sales made by Mr. Beall, for the past four months approximately \$500,000, including the sale of the Wallcraft apartment house for Mr. Wardman, for \$300,000.

Mr. Beall has made a specialty of the sale and exchange of apartment houses for Bates Warren, Harry Wardman, and Franklin T. Sanner, the largest builders of apartment houses in Washington.

New Departure in Street Railways.
Petrol-driven street cars are being put in service in Karachi, India, with a view to speedier service without the cost of changing the system to an electric line. The cars, seating 46 people, are driven by a Lucas valveless engine of 25 horsepower, and are capable of making about 10 miles an hour. The consul is told that this is the first application of petrol engines to street-railway traffic.

PUBLIC COAL LANDS

Geological Survey Reports
Upon Their Value.

WORTH BASED ON ROYALTIES

Portion of Bulletin Devoted to De-
termination of Price of Lands
Through Depth and the Maximum
Thickness of Veins—Actual Sales
Demonstrate Fairness of Methods.

The Geological Survey has just issued a report on the valuation of government coal lands which is of live interest in connection with questions of public policy now under discussion.

This report consists of two papers, one entitled "The value of coal land," by G. H. Ashley, the other entitled "Depth and minimum thickness of beds as factors in valuation," by C. A. Fisher.

Mr. Ashley has for many years made a study of the economics of coal. One of his earliest reports on this subject, entitled "The finances of coal," was published in 1899 and is still a standard work of reference. Mr. Fisher is one of the survey's coal geologists and has worked for years in coal fields in all parts of the United States.

Royalty a Measure of Value.

The uncertainty of the value of undeveloped coal land or supposed coal land is well known, but if coal is mined at any place under a royalty and paid for by the ton as it is taken out of the ground such a royalty becomes a positive measure of the value of the coal land at that place.

It may be said that any tract of coal land is worth what it will bring in royalties if mined under lease, less the cost of carrying it from the time of purchase to the time of mining. Mr. Ashley presents a table showing the royalties paid in many coal districts in the United States and discusses the relation between royalties and land prices.

The commercial valuation of coal land is considered by Mr. Ashley according to three standards: (1) the value placed on lands by coal companies desiring to float bonds; (2) the value at which the lands are assessed by county assessors; and (3) the prices at which sales are actually made. Tables are given to show the assessment values and the sale prices of coal lands in several States.

Mr. Ashley discusses the effect on the market price of coal land of the quality and quantity of coal, of its accessibility, of competition, cost of mining and marketing, and other factors.

Depth of Workable Beds.

Mr. Fisher's paper, on the mining of deep and of thin coal, shows that the deepest beds mined in this country lie about 2,300 feet, but that some beds nearly 4,000 feet deep are mined in Belgium. In England beds nearly 3,500 feet deep are mined. The greatest depths reached in other countries are also stated by Mr. Fisher.

In discussing the minimum thickness of workable beds Mr. Fisher shows that few coals less than 14 inches thick are mined in a commercial way in the United States, but that beds only 3 inches thick are mined commercially abroad. The English royalty commission on coal supplies in 1911, fixed 12 inches as the minimum thickness, but many separate beds 8 and 10 inches thick are now worked commercially in England.

The standards adopted for the two factors discussed by Mr. Fisher are of prime importance in the computation of our available supply of coal. The Geological Survey has fixed 3,000 feet as the maximum depth of practical coal mining and 14 inches as the minimum thickness of a workable bed. These are, however, conservative standards and it is evident that with the further development of coal mining it may be necessary to adopt new limits of measurements for both depth and thickness.

New Standards of Value.

Until a few years ago all public coal lands were priced uniformly at a rate of \$20 or \$10 an acre according as they lay less or more than 15 miles from a railroad. Since July, 1906, the government has been pricing its coal land according to the value of its contained coal as shown by appraisement made by the Geological Survey. The regulations under which appraisements are now made are given in the bulletin.

The extent of the work being done under the new regulations is shown by the fact that in 1909 the Geological Survey fixed prices on 2,588,921 acres of Western public coal lands and classified 10,857,572 acres of Eastern lands. All these lands had been withdrawn from entry by the Secretary of the Interior pending their classification.

The value fixed for the coal lands classified was \$149,724,418; the value fixed for the same lands before classification was \$48,240,571; that is to say, if these lands had been sold at the prices prevailing before July, 1906, they would have brought the government about \$100,000,000 less than their value at the prices now fixed.

Prices Regarded Fair.

At first the values placed on some of these lands by the survey's geologists were locally regarded as excessive, but actual sales made at the prices fixed show their fairness. In the government land offices in Utah more sales have been made in a specific time at the new prices than were made during a like period at the old prices.

The increase in the assessed value of the lands is only one of the advantages gained by this work, for new methods and new standards have been established which give accuracy and stability to the prices of public coal lands and afford security to their lessees or purchasers. One of the reasons for the increase in the number of sales is undoubtedly a greater confidence in the fairness of the prices as determined by competent government experts.

The report quotes Secretary Ballinger's recommendations for leasing the public coal lands and contains many facts that may readily be cited in favor of leasing rather than selling.

Immigration to Canada.

Immigration returns of the Canadian government for September show that for the first time more settlers reached Canada from the United States than from all the other countries combined. During the month 7,194 immigrants entered through ocean ports, while 8,138 came from America. During the month of October 17,000 immigrants arrived, over 9,000 from America. During the year 1908, 25,781 persons took out naturalization papers.

DAILY COURT RECORD.

(Saturday, January 29, 1910.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

Court of Appeals.
Assignment for February 11—Special calendar:
No. 3, Hyde vs. United States, Attorneys, Worthington & Donaldson-Pugh & Baker.
No. 4, United States vs. W. Lewis vs. Warner, Attorneys, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 5, Nation vs. District of Columbia, Attorneys, O'Brien-Thomson.
No. 102, Camp vs. Boyd, Attorneys, Ambrose-Mattingly, Perry & Lerner.
No. 201, Merrill vs. Bussey, Attorneys, Merrill & Richardson-Lyon & Darlington.
No. 202, Morris vs. Metropolitan Surety Company, Attorneys, Glavin & Chapman.
No. 203 and 204, Waters vs. Kopp and Mitchell vs. Lambert, Attorneys, Williamson & Ribout.
No. 205, Protestant Church vs. District of Columbia, Attorneys, Lambert & Yeatman.
No. 206, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 207, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 208, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 209, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 210, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 211, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 212, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 213, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 214, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 215, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 216, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 217, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 218, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 219, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.
No. 220, Pugh-Baker, Pugh-Baker & Hulsekroyer.

Equity Court No. 1.

JUSTICE ANDERSON.
No. 2000, Brown vs. Lewis, security for costs ordered. Attorneys, R. N. Donaldson, W. G. Gardner, and G. W. Lewis vs. Warner.
No. 2001, Braxton vs. Braxton, motion to strike out certain prayers granted. Attorneys, F. A. Fleming and W. Parker-C and E. Carrington.
Equity Court No. 2.
JUSTICE BARNARD.
No. 2354, Henning vs. Henning, order reducing alimony. Attorneys, W. J. Lambert-Gordon & Co.
No. 2355, Foreman vs. Butler, order appointing Thomas Walker and John Baum, trustees, to sell. Attorneys, W. J. Lambert-Gordon & Co.
Circuit Court No. 1.
JUSTICE WRIGHT.
No. 4724, Douglas vs. Dwyer et al. judgment on verdict. Attorneys, F. L. J. Jeffers and C. A. Douglas-D. L. Mackall and J. C. Gillings.
Assignments for Monday, January 31:
No. 46, Wellington vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Attorneys, Lambert & Yeatman-Hamilton.
No. 47, Jassell vs. Higgs National Bank, Attorneys, Wheatley, Ralston & Siddons-Perry & Son.
No. 48, Same vs. Same, Attorneys, same.
No. 49, Glavin vs. Washington Terminal Company, Attorneys, McNamee & Hulsekroyer-Hamilton & Mathew.
No. 50, Simpson vs. Washington Railway and Electric Company, Attorneys, Jackson-Douglas & Hoover.
No. 51, Hill vs. Georgetown and Tennanttown Railway Company, Attorneys, Lambert & Yeatman-Hamilton.
No. 52, Wheatley vs. District Realty Company, Attorneys, Chase-Dickey.
No. 53, Johnson vs. Tynes, Attorneys, Glavin & Chapman.
No. 54, Henderson vs. Perry et al. Attorneys, Poe-Williams.

Circuit Court No. 2.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLABAUGH.
Assignments for Monday, January 31:
No. 28, American vs. Home Life Insurance Company vs. Coton, Attorneys, Eash-Smith-Sheehy & Sheehy.
No. 132, United States vs. Haines et al. vs. Haines et al. Attorneys, Pack, Hinton & Pack-Hamilton, Colbert, Verkes & Hamilton.
No. 38, Boardman vs. Boardman, Attorneys, Fickert et al. Attorneys, Williams & Birney-Brandenburg & Brandenburg.
No. 39, Beall vs. Capital Trust Company, Attorneys, W. S. Duffell-Perry & Son.
No. 216, Henderson vs. Perry et al. Attorneys, Poe-Williams.

Criminal Court No. 1.

JUSTICE GOULD.
Assignment for January 31:
United-States vs. James Woods and Chester Edgewise.
Criminal Court No. 2.
JUSTICE STAFFORD.
Assignment for January 31:
In re estate of Fanny Corby.

Mechanics' Lien.

No. 603, John R. Galloway vs. W. B. Ridgely, lot 44, square 113, \$60.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Washington Heights—Lots 7 and 8, block 2, William Pitt Kellogg et ux. to Howard M. Rhodes, \$10,000.
Meridian Heights—Lots 41, 42, 43, block 5, Corn B. Deike and American Security and Trust Company, trustees, to Henrietta M. Halliday, \$24,450.
1300 G street northwest—Squares 982, lot 13, Charles F. Ruppert to Nellie M. L. Jenkins, \$10.
P street northwest, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—Square 67, east part of lot 7, Theodore R. Herbert, Jr., et al. to Mary E. Herbert, \$10.
P street northwest, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—Square 67, part of lot 7, Mary E. Herbert to Anna Kristine et al. \$10.
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P street northwest, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—Square 67, part of lot 7, Mary E. Herbert to Anna Kristine et al. \$10.

Twentieth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Potomac avenue—Square 1043, lot 5, Dettie Willis to James C. Lacey, \$10.
303 and 307 to street northeast—Squares 479, block 10, square 479, lot 52, Lewis E. Rautenberg to Meta Rautenberg, \$10.
I street northwest, between New Hampshire avenue and Twenty-fifth street—Squares 29, lot 30 and 31, Margaret M. McKee to Joseph Edwin Latham, \$10.
Washington Heights—Lots 7 and 8, block 2, Howard M. Rhodes et ux. to George E. Fleming and Edward L. Miller, trustees, to secure William L. Crane, \$80,000, 4 years, 6 per cent, semi-annually. Same to same, to secure same, \$5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, semi-annually.
Washington Heights—Lots 7 and 8, block 2, Howard M. Rhodes et ux. to United Trust Company, trustees, to secure William Pitt Kellogg, \$35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, semi-annually.
Square 67—East part of lot 7, Anna Kristine et al. to George W. Linkins and Samuel M. Brooks, trustees, to secure William L. Crane, \$1,200, 3 years, 6 per cent, semi-annually.
Square 182—Lot 5, Anna M. Donaldson to Ralph P. Barnard and Guy H. Johnson, trustees, to secure Barbara Rodler, \$2,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, semi-annually.
Square 202—Lot 62, Anna C. Coleman and Anna C. Coleman to E. C. Neff to Clifford S. Walton and J. Athens Johnson, trustees, to secure Edward O. Wagonheiser (attorney), \$2,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, semi-annually.
Square 195—Lot 25, James C. Lacey to Washington Loan and Trust Company, trustees, to secure Equitable Cooperative Building Association, \$1,800.
Square 70—Part of lot 17, Max Orlon et ux. to Samuel V. Guack and Samuel Tupper, trustees, to secure Max Orlon, \$1,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, semi-annually.
Mount Pleasant—Lot 339, A. Eskine Miller et ux. to Percy H. Hays and Charles W. Parfais, trustees, to secure V. Ella Miller, \$2,000, 3 years, 5 per cent, semi-annually.

HIS IDOLS CURSE HIM

English Vicar Is the Owner
of Ancient Pieces.

JEWEL EYE MISSING FOR AGES

Effect of Its Odd Spell Traced to
Murder of Gen. Luard's Wife Some
Years Ago, and a Fanatical So-
ciety Is Tracing Grewsome Clews
to Get Possession of Antiquities.

London, Jan. 29.—Not long ago a surprising explanation of the mysterious murder in England of the wife of Gen. Luard was given. The story went that the murdered woman had in her possession a ring set with a precious stone stolen from a Buddhist temple a century or so ago. A message from the far East said that an idol which had been without one of its jeweled eyes for many years had lately recovered its other eye, and it was suggested that a fanatical sect had made it the life duty of its members to search for the missing eye throughout the world.

A similar story of Oriental fanaticism comes from Loughborough, a rural parish in one of the most prosaic corners of Leicestershire. The vicar of Loughborough is the unhappy possessor of some curious idols over 2,000 years old which he has reasons for believing are being earnestly sought by an Indian secret society. They consist of two slabs, about a yard square, of baked brick, on each of which are two quaint figures in relief, in wonderful green and flesh tints. One pair have elephants' heads, the other dogs' heads. The slabs, so the vicar relates, were picked up by his father, then a young subaltern officer, from a pile of loot in the course of a campaign in Northern India.

Slabs Bring Misfortune.

"My father," the vicar says, "was one of the most unlucky of men, and during the seventeen years I have had these two slabs brought home seemed to go right with me or my affairs. But this is the most mysterious part of the family's experience."

"Ten years ago my brother was staying at Lyndhurst, in Hampshire, when a Hindu came to him and asked him about the idols my father brought home. He named my father, and had evidently traced his career from his subaltern days. 'My brother said he had no idols himself and laughed when the Indian gave very solemn and declared that misfortune would accompany the idols everywhere until they were returned to India. He told my brother to give this message to his possessor, but said that he would not demand to know who had the idols for ten years to come.'

"A few days ago he received a letter from India, ten years after the Lyndhurst interview, saying simply, 'Remember the judgment of the gods.' By the same mail came a letter from London announcing that his wife had suddenly had a paralytic stroke."

Anxious to Part with Them.

The coincidence gave him a scare, and now the vicar and his relatives have become obsessed by the idea that the idols carry a curse. They fight against this feeling, but they will be much happier when the idols are safely on their way to India, or wherever they belong.

Expert opinion is to the effect that they are Jain idols. The Jains, of whom there are about 1,500,000 in Northern India, are ascetics, who declare that their faith is older than Buddhism.

C. H. Read, who controls the Indian antiquities department at the British Museum, says that several objects have been given to the museum by people who thought they were unlucky. One mummy lately brought to the museum which he was sure prevented him from winning a bridge. He had never had any luck at the game, so he said, since the charm came into his possession. The museum has also lately received two West African idols because they were supposed to be unlucky.

GERMANY BORROWS CASH.

Fresh Imperial Loan Alarms British Financial Interest.

London, Jan. 29.—The announcement of a fresh German imperial loan of £17,000,000 and a Prussian state loan of £7,000,000, following so soon after the imperial loan of £40,000,000 last May causes considerable uneasiness in London.

Estimates for German naval expenditure for the fiscal year 1910-1911, which were recently submitted to the Reichstag, call for £21,500,000 pounds, as compared with £12,750,000 for the previous year.

It is apparent that a large proportion of Germany's vast naval construction is being carried out with borrowed money. The present state of Germany's credit makes it necessary that she should pay slightly less than 4 per cent for this money.

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Lv. Alexandria, 7:30 p. m. Lv. Norfolk, 6:30 p. m.
Ar. Ft. Monroe, 1:30 a. m. Lv. Ft. Monroe, 7:30 a. m.
Ar. Norfolk, 8 a. m. Ar. Alexandria, 6:30 a. m.
Ar. Portsmouth, 5:30 a. m. Ar. Washington, 7:30 a. m.
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